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Mr. Otepka obtained positive information regarding the identity of the persons actually involved in the "mutilations" and, in the event the charges are maintained in their present form, he will be able to expose the persons at the hearings. In this event, the Department of Justice will have no choice but to bring criminal proceedings against the persons so exposed. In turn, these persons have already indicated they will reveal the identities of the "top persons" in the Department of State who had instructed them to "mutilate" the documents and to "plant them" in Mr. Otepka's burn bags in such a way as to make it appear that Mr. Otepka had carried out the mutilations.

Another reason for Mr. Katzenbach's support for Mr. Jaffe's recommendation, *The Exchange* was informed, is the consideration that "selected out" Foreign Service Officer Stephen A. Koczak, has charged three of his former superiors not only with "mutilating" but with actually "destroying" original pages of his 1961 efficiency report forging substitute pages and inserting these into his record as if they had been in the original. Mr. Koczak has repeatedly asked the Department of State to prepare a chronology of these events and to hold a hearing on the results. Up to the present, the Department has evaded answering Mr. Koczak's request and has omitted discussing this issue of the "destruction of the original pages" in its correspondence with Senators. Mr. Katzenbach is reported to feel that in the event the "mutilation of documents" charges are pressed against Mr. Otepka, such a strong precedent would have been created that the State Department could no longer deny a hearing to Mr. Koczak on the similar charge Mr. Koczak raised regarding the "destruction" by Foreign Service Officers of the original pages of his 1961 efficiency report. By dropping the "mutilation of documents" charges now against Mr. Otepka, Mr. Katzenbach is reported to feel the State Department can continue to prolong delaying answering Mr. Koczak's charges.

The Exchange's informant stated further that Secretary of State Dean Rusk appears to have been impressed by Mr. Katzenbach's and Mr. Jaffe's views and that there is a very good prospect that the "mutilation of documents" charges will be dropped when the Otepka hearings are opened.

Besides embarrassment to the State Department, the Otepka case is now also becoming an embarrassment to the Civil Service Commission. *The Exchange* learned from a State Department source close both to Jules Bassin and to Robert T. Hennemeyer, Mr. Bassin's successor, in the Office of Functional Personnel Programs, which supervises all civil service employees at the State Department. Mr. Bassin, previously in charge of Mr. Otepka's personal files, was named by Mr. Koczak as one of three Foreign Service Officers who "manipulated" his own efficiency record before sending it to the 1964 Selection Board which recommended Mr. Koczak's "firing" by "selection out" without a hearing and without confrontation.

According to this source close to Mr. Hennemeyer, one of the main problems for the Civil Service Commission is that Mr. Otepka, a Civil Service Classified Employee, GS-15, has not had a performance rating for six years, beginning with 1962 when Foreign Service Officer Class One, William Boswell, refused to write Mr. Otepka's performance rating unless William J. Crockett, then the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration issued a direct, explicit order in writing that he do so. Mr. Crockett did not and the Civil Service Commission since then has taken no action against the State Department's violation of the civil service regulations on the grounds that both Mr. Crockett and Mr. Boswell were Foreign Service Officers and therefore not subject to the

jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Otepka's current nominal supervisor is FSO-1 Marvin Gentile, formerly with the CIA; his actual "supervisor" is domestic Foreign Service Reserve Officer, Maximum U.S. Duty, George W. French, Jr., a "protege" of Mr. Crockett commissioned in the "domestic" Foreign Service Reserve so as not to be subject to civil service regulations. Neither has given Mr. Otepka a performance rating, yet the Civil Service Commission has not proceeded against either Mr. Gentile or against Mr. French on the same grounds that it did not take action against Mr. Crockett or Mr. Boswell, namely that they themselves are not subject to the Civil Service Commission's supervision.

Another "headache" for the Civil Service Commission, according to the same source, is the question whether Mr. Otepka's present duties on "detail" to a position entitled "Personnel Security Specialist" are commensurate with his GS-15, Step 6 salary of \$20,585.00. The most recent DS-1032 Form on Mr. Otepka, effective December 25, 1966, detailing him for the seventh time to this position states that his duties are "to compile materials obtained during the previous details pertaining to the Congressional Record and other publications emanating from the Congressional Committee on various phases of the Security/Loyalty Programs of the Department of State and other Governmental Agencies relative to Congressional interpretation of E.O. 10450 and related procedures and to render a status report."

Classifiers at the Civil Service Commission concede that the identical functions performed at the Library of Congress are done by workers at the GS-5 to GS-7 level. The top step in GS-7 is \$8,368, or \$12,000 less than Mr. Otepka's current pay. Thus, *The Exchange's* source revealed, the Civil Service Commission is coming under increasing criticism for having failed to conduct a desk audit of the position to which Mr. Otepka has been "detailed" for the last thirty-nine months. A further criticism, related to this, is that Mr. Otepka's seven details, each for six months, violates the statutes and the civil service regulations that allow only one such "detail" for six months and, thereafter, the position must be filled by a civil service employee "assigned" to it.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 3 OF 1967 TO PROVIDE A BETTER GOVERNMENT FOR THE CITIZENS OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a message from the President of the United States.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the established custom, and in view of the hour, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present, in order to honor the President's message.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri insist upon his point of order?

Mr. HALL. I do, Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the President's message contains an embargo until delivered to the Congress on June 1, 1967, which includes any and all references to any material in this message.

Mr. HAYS. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I insist upon my point of order

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri insists upon his point of order that a quorum is not present.

Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 115]

Abbitt	Fulton, Tenn.	O'Konski
Abernethy	Gardner	Passman
Ashmore	Gathings	Philbin
Baring	Gray	Pickie
Bates	Gurney	Pollock
Battin	Halleck	Quie
Bell	Hanna	Reinecke
Blanton	Hansen, Wash.	Resnick
Brademas	Hardy	Rhodes, Pa.
Bray	Heckler, Mass.	Riegle
Brown, Calif.	Hicks	Rivers
Burton, Calif.	Hollifield	Roudebush
Burton, Utah	Hosmer	Ruppe
Cabell	Ichord	St. Onge
Celler	Jacobs	Staggers
Clark	Jones, Mo.	Steiger, Wis.
Crawson, Del.	Jones, N.C.	Stubblefield
Cucklan	Karath	Sullivan
Conyers	King, Calif.	Teague, Tex.
Dent	Kornegay	Tiernan
Diggs	Kuykendall	Vander Jagt
Dingell	Kyl	Vigorito
Dow	Landrum	Waggonner
Downing	Leggett	Watkins
Dulski	Lloyd	Whalen
Eckhardt	Long, La.	Whalley
Edwards, La.	Lukens	Williams, Miss.
Erlenborn	McClory	Willis
Everett	Mailliard	Wilson
Evins, Tenn.	Miller, Calif.	Charles H.
Fasell	Mink	Wolff
Feighan	Monagan	Younger
Foley	Nichols	Zion
Friedel	Nix	Zwach

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 331 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1967—AMENDMENT OF \$20 MILLION FOR PUBLIC LAW 874

(Mr. LAIRD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include pertinent material.)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, when we were debating the conference report on the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1967, we had some discussion of Senate amendment No. 22 which would have appropriated \$20,000,000 for operation and maintenance of schools in federally affected areas. While this amendment was not agreed to, several Members asked me for information regarding the school districts that would have received these funds had it been agreed to. I told them I would place a listing of these school districts in the Record along with the entitlements of each. I did not realize until I was reviewing the printed Record yesterday that this listing was omitted. I have a copy of what I intended to be included in my remarks and shall place it in the Record now:

PUBLIC LAW 81-874 APPLICATIONS (AMOUNTS) PENDING, WHICH CANNOT BE PAID FROM REGULAR 1967 APPROPRIATION (AS OF C.O.B. MAY 31, 1967)

Ala-67-E-818, Jefferson Co. S.D., \$62,053.
Ala-67-E-1801, Birmingham, \$78,013.
Ariz-67-E-1801, Tempe E.S.D. #3, \$54,815.
Ariz-67-E-1806, Phoenix Union High School System, \$260,029.